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1874

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department,
115, Queen's Rd. Central,
Phone 87.

No. 18,690. 號十九百六十八萬一第 日七初月三年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號七十月四年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 10.00 " "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 " "	" 15 "
1.15 " to 1.45 " "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 " "	" 15 "
2.15 " to 3.00 " "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 4.00 " "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
6.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	9.30 to 11.00 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00 " to 11.00 " "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon "	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" 15 "
5.30 " to 6.00 " "	" 10 "
6.00 " to 8.30 " "	" 15 "
8.30 " to 9.30 " "	" 10 "

NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.

SUNDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. 1892

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Through Express p.m.	No. 23 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tai Shei Tau)	dep. 7.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 11.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.55	dep. 1.10	dep. 1.25	dep. 1.40
SIK LUNG	arr. 7.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 10.25	arr. 11.40	arr. 11.55	arr. 13.10	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.40	arr. 13.55
Shum Chun	dep. 7.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00
Shung Shui	dep. 7.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05
Tai Po	dep. 7.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15
Tai Po	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20
Shing Shui	dep. 8.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25
Shum Chun	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30
SIK LUNG	dep. 8.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.05	arr. 11.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.35	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.05

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 10 Through Express a.m.	No. 12 Local a.m.	No. 14 Through Express a.m.	No. 16 Local a.m.	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.	No. 22 Through Express p.m.
SIK LUNG	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55
Shum Chun	dep. 7.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 13.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00
Shung Shui	dep. 7.55	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05
Tai Po	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 13.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.05	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15
Tai Po	dep. 8.10	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 13.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20
Shung Shui	dep. 8.15	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.25	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.55	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.25
Shum Chun	dep. 8.20	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.15	dep. 12.30	dep. 13.45	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.15	dep. 14.30
SIK LUNG	dep. 8.25	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.35	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.05	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.35
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.05	arr. 11.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.35	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.05

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shung Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	p.m.	Stations	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning	dep. 8.30	11.35	Shataukok	dep. 10.00	1.30
Shataukok	arr. 8.15	12.30	Fanning	arr. 11.00	3.20

789

MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Stone's Manganese, Bronze Castings, Parsons's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	53 "	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Cranes.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	4,000 tons.	480 tons.	12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	480 feet.	58 "	680 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	58 "	58 "	6 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	23 "	23 "	23 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimomoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMOMOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	538 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

* Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. 777

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HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

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THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES

between Hongkong and Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918:—

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon, Single	8.00	7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.50
Deck	1.00	.90

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 17th APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
THURSDAY, 18th APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
FRIDAY, 19th APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 8 a.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
a.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 3 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manulana, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. 1451

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

My Four Years in Germany by James W. Gerard	5.00	Wilhelm, the Ruthless: Verbal and Pictorial Satire	2.75
More Secrets of Potsdam, chronicled by William Le Queux	.80	A Diplomatic Diary, by Hugh Gibson	6.00
WITTAKER'S ALMANAC	2.75	The Story of the Salonica Army, by G. Ward Price	2.75
LLOYD'S CALENDAR, 1918	.30	Early English Portrait Miniatures in the Collections of the Duke of Buccleuch	5.00
Germany the Next Republic by Carl W. Aletman	6.00	Jan, Son of Finn, by A. J. Dawson	4.50
The Merchant Seaman in War, by L. Cope Cornford	4.50	The Long Trick, by "Bartimeus"	2.75
An Airman's Outing, by "Contest"	4.00	The Marine and After, by Major A. Corbett-Smith	2.75
Five and Twenty Turkeys and Other Good Chances, by J. J. Hall	2.00	The Eternal Fires, by Victoria Cross	1.00
The Voice of Belgium, being the War Utterances of Cardinal Mercier	2.00	"Missing," by Mrs. Humphrey Ward	2.75
How to Settle the Irish Question, by Bernard Shaw	.40	Hearts of Controversy, by Alice Meynell	4.00
Jan Hamilton's Despatches from the Dardanelles	2.75	The Old Country: A Book of the Love and Praise of England	2.75
Fleet Annual and Naval Year Book 1917	3.00	War Aims, by Norman Angell	2.00
The "Dog" and Some Stories, by Reginald	2.75	Fables on the Shore, by "Alpha of the Plough," illustrated edition	3.50
The New HAZELL Annual and Almanack, 1918	4.00	The Old Front Line, by John Massfield	2.00
Physiology and Psychology of Sex, by C. Herbert	2.75		
A Liberty for Five Pounds, by W. Robertson Nicoll	1.00		
Two Years of War Seen at Constantinople, by Dr. Struerner	4.50		

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA," 14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

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THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	
SS. "VENEZUELA"	Apr. 24th
SS. "ECUADOR"	May 2nd
SS. "COLOMBIA"	June 16th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TORO LINE, KANGA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road

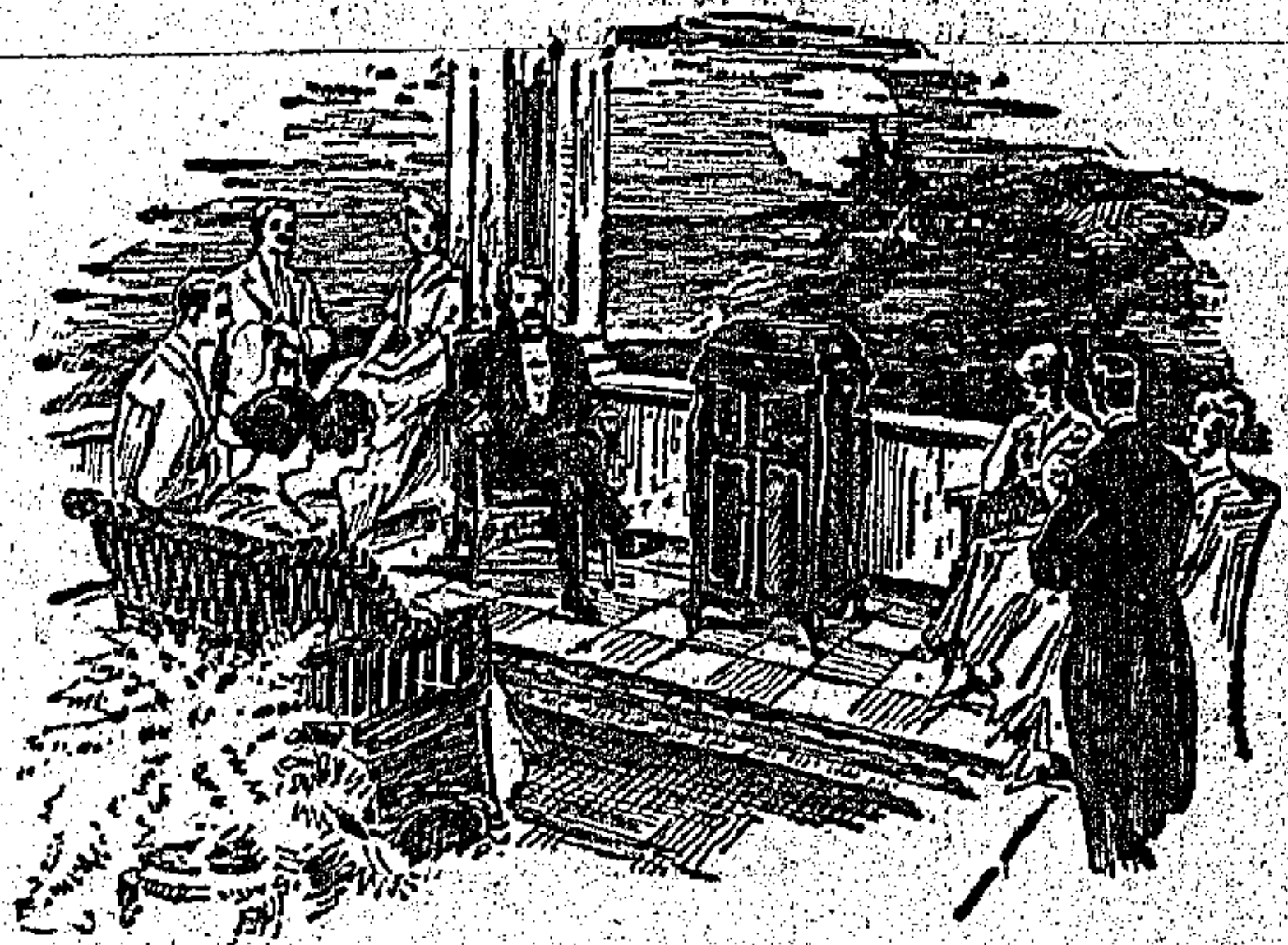
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Prices \$33 to \$330.

20% Discount for cash with order.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[28-3]



Summit

TUNIC SHIRTS.

An exceedingly satisfactory Shirt for general day wear. Made of thin white Zephyr with self stripes, has soft double cuffs and is cut on the right lines to secure perfect fit.

\$3.50 each, 6 for 19.50.

MACKINTOSH

a CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

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LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1882.



EPIPURES A REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL CIGAR in Boxes of 25 & 50.



REINA MARIA EXCELLING IN RICH FLAVOUR AND FAULTLESS BURNING in Boxes of 50 & 84.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

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GRAND HOTEL, GRAND ANNEX, GRAND STRAND.

SEASON 1918

TSINGTAU

"IDEAL SEA-BATHING"

Commencing

MAY 15th.

T. NAGAO, General Manager.

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BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SHANGHAI. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, was held on April 11th, at the Palace Hotel. Mr. John Johnston presided.

The following extracts are given from the Chairman's report:

Language School.—Excellent work has been done in the Language School and again I have much pleasure in congratulating Dr. Hopkins Rees on the results achieved. The average number of students for the three terms has been 58, and during the year 42 Certificates of proficiency have been issued—Preliminary 17, Intermediate 18 and Final 7.

Other Chambers.—During the year new Chambers have been formed in Harbin, Mukden, Chinkiang, Chungking and Amoy and others are now in the process of being established.

We now have 15 British Chambers in China, all of which are linked together by a scheme of affiliation with this Chamber. Most of these Chambers have started in a small way and in some of the more distant ports there are only just sufficient British merchants available to form a chamber. Nevertheless on looking through the list I think it will be found that each and every chamber at once found some point bearing on British trade interests which it was advisable to take up immediately they were in a position to work together.

THE WORK UNDERTAKEN.—The Chamber was consulted early in the year by H. M. Government as to the possibility of promoting British influence and prestige in China by means of increasing and developing British educational institutions amongst the Chinese, and by raising the standard of education among Britons. A considerable amount of time was devoted to this question and your Committee, after consulting the best educational authorities in Shanghai and elsewhere, made certain recommendations which have been forwarded to H. M. Government.

That in the last we have heard of the matter, and although this by no means implies that the question has been left sight of at home, we have nothing definite to lay before you now, to show that the time and trouble devoted to the subject was well expended. The future must be left to say if this were the case or not.

TRADE DURING THE WAR.—The necessity of supplying additional tonnage for the China trade has been repeatedly pressed upon H. M. Government and, after exhausting all other channels of coming to a satisfactory agreement on the subject, representations have also been made to the Foreign Office with regard to the present system of rebates, the amount held by the shipping companies being, it is felt under present circumstances, a severe handicap on the export trade from this country.

Steps were taken during 1916 to arrange for a permanent exhibition of British manufactures in China and a small sub-committee was appointed to consider the practicability of such a scheme. The Chambers of Commerce in several of the manufacturing centres in the United Kingdom have been approached on this matter, but the consensus of opinion is that, owing to the lack of shipping space, it will be impossible to give effect to any such scheme until after the war is over. The matter is perforce left in abeyance in the mean while.

TAXATION AND TARIFFS.—Pending actual revision of the import tariff itself it is the earnest hope of my committee that the Delegates of the various Powers at present considering this question, will find means to give some form of immediate relief to the Chinese Government. It is rumoured that although 14 out of the 25 Governments represented at the conference agreed on certain measures which would afford such relief, Japan alone remains opposed and as it is not for me to question the reasonableness of otherwise, of our action, I merely voice the feeling of my committee when I say that we sincerely trust an agreement satisfactory to all parties will be quickly reached on this important point.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.—Trade after the war has not been lost sight of and representations have been made to the Foreign Office on many matters which on the conclusion of active hostilities will have to be taken in hand immediately, if we are to retain our position in this country. Amongst other questions of this nature, that of trading with our present enemies has been carefully considered. The opinion of the Chamber of Commerce in this respect has been taken on the subject and based on the views expressed by them, your Committee have forwarded a memorandum to London on the subject.

While it is generally held that British arms out here can successfully deal with all the Manchester and Bradford trade formerly in the hands of the Germans, yet it is felt that a certain amount of legislation will be necessary to ensure that German houses do not again cut into a trade which undoubtedly should be ours.

Results of our efforts are not always immediately apparent and time alone will show whether our treatment of the various problems dealt with has been right or wrong. Come what may I can safely say that the views expressed by the Board of Trade and Foreign Office in their Memorandum dated 1st October 1918, and published in 1917, to the effect that "British Chambers of Commerce abroad were not to be relied upon for their opinions as each individual member of the Committee was playing for his own hand" is, so far as we are interested and I venture to say so far as also as the great majority of other British Chambers abroad are concerned, little more than a gratuitous insult. Such a statement should never have been published, if it could not be substantiated, and reflects on the authorities at home, on whom we have got to rely for support, a want of knowledge of the true state of affairs governing our businesses abroad, which in the past we could merely guess at, but which now a statement of this nature amply confirms.

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION. NAMES SUBMITTED TO THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

In view of the present great crisis, it has been suggested that we should re-publish the names of those who went before the Military Service Commission last year.

One hundred and eighty-two candidates exclusive of those in the employment of the Naval, Military and Civil Authorities sent in their names. Of these three afterwards withdrew their applications; two proved ineligible on account of age; and fifty-two were found to be physically unfit. In the result, therefore, the applications of the remaining one hundred and twenty-five men were heard. Of this number it was decided that forty-three could be spared; and they were accordingly informed that they were at liberty to leave the Colony.

The following were the names sent in:—

Ainslie, E. J., Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
Alaraki, A. A.
Allan, J. W. R., Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Archibald, G. S., China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Arnold, E. L., Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.
Austin, N. J., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Austin, K. M., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Baleilly, A., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Barton, L. A., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Barton, R. T., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Beith, B. D. F., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Beswick, C., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Bevington, F., Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Bird, C. B., Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Bischoff, C. F. D., British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Bond, W., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Bootes, A. N., Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
Brewer, N. J., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Briester, J. H., Messrs. Reiss & Co.
Brown, C. B., Messrs. Linstead & Davis.
Brown, N. S., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Butler, G. R., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Cassidy, P. S., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Chapman, A. F., Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
Chassels, T. R., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Cheesman, D. G., Eastern Extension & Australasia Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Clark, D. E., Messrs. J. D. Humphreys & Son.
Cocks, E. C., Eastern Extension & Australasia Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Cook, W. E., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Coppock, C. S., Hongkong Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Cormack, B. W., Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
Cornell, W. A., Messrs. Palmer & Turner.
Croucher, N., Messrs. Benjamin & Potts.
Cullen, F., Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Cumming, K. M., Messrs. Reiss & Co.
Gunningham, J., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Cutait, C. H., Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Davison, A. C., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Dick, J. G., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Din, Meh.
Duckworth, F. F., Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Dunnet, G. B., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Easton, J., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.
England, J. H., Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.
Evans, J. H., Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.
Farmer, W., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Fisher, T. J., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Foote, L., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Fraser, W., Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Gale, F. A., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Gibb, J., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Goard, S. G., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Grant-Smith, E., Messrs. Dodwell & Co.
Greenhill, L. S., Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.
Graham, J., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Haines, H. F., Peak Tramway Co., Ltd.
Hay, C. H. P., Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Haywood, G. R., solicitor.
Heath, H. T., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Hegarty, W. G., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Henderson, M. J., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Herbert, R. G., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Herridge, T. G., Messrs. Loxley & Co.
Hidden, S. L., Messrs. Whiteaway, Laird, Law & Co.
Higginbotham, C. J., Messrs. J. D. Hutchison & Co.
Hill, W. J., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Hollands, H. E., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Hosie, E. L., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Hull, M., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Hurl, B. R., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.

JOHNSON, M. T. Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., Ltd.

Johnstone, J. H., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Keith, D., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Kinghorn, J. R.
Kinross, A. B., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Lakin, G. M., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Lang, A. O., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Layton, G. B., Messrs. Layton & Co.
Leith, A. C., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Longmire, K. de C., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Loughlin, T. A., Bank Line, Ltd.
Lovely, L. H., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Maas, M. M., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Macdonald, A. D., Hongkong Tramway & Co., Ltd.
Macdonald, J., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
MacIntyre, N., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
McDonald, A. G. M., Messrs. Moxon & Taylor.
McInnes, C., Central Agency, Ltd.
McIntyre, R. W., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
McIntosh, J. S., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
McNicol, L. D., Messrs. Lever Brothers (China), Ltd.
McTavish, H. M., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Maher, N. B., China Mail, Ltd.
Malby, C. F., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Manning, W., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Mansfield, W. R., Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
Marques, F. T., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Martin, A. E., Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., Ltd.
Mason, O. F., Messrs. d'Almeida & Mason.
May, G. T., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Mayer, S. M., British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Mellis, G., Messrs. Falconer & Co.
Meyer, J. E., Messrs. Loxley & Co.
Morrison, K. S., Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Morrison, W. J., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
More, A., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Morton-Smith, G., Messrs. Dodwell & Co.
Muriel, H. E., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Murphy, L. N., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Murray, M. A., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Nairn, J. H., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Nixon, T. C.
Norris, J. G., Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Northey, H. R., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Paisio, B., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Pearce, T. E., Messrs. J. D. Hutchison & Co.
Pereira, C.
Perry, F. A., British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Petley, H. W., Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Piercy, G. H., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Plummer, J. A., Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Preston, A. M., Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Munster.
Purves, D. J., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Raiton, M. L., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Raiton, N. L., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Ramsay, J. H., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Rawlinson, R. J., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Reid, H., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Remedios, J. S. V., Hongkong Volunteer Corps.
Resker, A. C., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Rineh, G. V. R., Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd.
Ridgway, J. A., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Robertson, A. W. L., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Robson, W., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Rodger, J., Central Agency, Ltd.
Ross, G. P., Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.
Ross, D. M., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Ross, W., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Sandford, H. C., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Schulz, A. E., Messrs. Linstead & Davis.
Scriven, H. E., Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
Sedgwick, L., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Sharp, R. H., British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Silva, F. N. E., Messrs. Dodwell & Co.
Sim, E. L., Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
Singclair, W., Messrs. Reiss & Co.
Smith, C., Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.
Smith, W., Messrs. A. G. Gordon & Co.
Sorby, V., Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.
Southerton, R. G., Diocesan School.
Stackhouse, J. W., New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd.
Stalker, J., Bank Line, Ltd.
Stapleton, W. H., Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co., Ltd.
Stewart, A. B., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Stewart, E. G., St. Paul's College.
Stono, W. F., Messrs. Dodwell & Co.
Summers, C. H., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Sydney-Thompson, J., Messrs. Dodwell & Co.
Taylor, T., Messrs. Palmer & Turner.
Thomas, G. H., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Thompson, F. G., Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston.
Thurfield, R. P., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Tod, P., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Todd, J. C., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
(Continued on page of next Column.)

CANTON-BRITISH WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A further sum of \$540, subscribed by British residents in Canton, has been remitted to London during February, March, and April as undernoted:—

Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Hostel (St. Dunstan's)	2100
Blue Cross Fund	10
British Red Cross Society	40
Lord Roberts' Memorial Fund	50
Officers' Families' Fund	50
Prisoners of War Fund	200
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	40
Sailors' Widows' and Orphans' Fund	50
	\$540

The sum of \$200 also, was transferred to British Red Cross Local Workers. Copies of the circular issued by the Committee with regard to War contributions can be obtained from Mr. D. Forbes, Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong Bank, Canton, to whom further donations and subscriptions should be sent.

The following is a list of the subscribers during the past 3 months:—
S. M. Bander, \$3; F. G. Becke, \$50; F. N. Bell, \$75; G. Borrass, \$30; G. H. Bowler, \$50; Rev. A. H. Bray, \$15; Canton Club account, Hongkong Derby, \$32; E. C. Charrington, \$15; C. G. Craig, \$15; J. E. de Courcy, \$75; A. H. Craig, \$15; J. H. Crocker, \$50; W. W. Darch, \$15; J. F. Dent, \$150; H. Ellis, \$20; F. T. Ford, \$150; D. Forbes, \$120; Football match, \$208.05; E. A. C. Friedrichsen, \$18; Rev. C. Gaff, \$15; H. P. Harris, \$30; F. C. Herb, \$30; F. C. Herb, exchange account, \$2.39; A. V. Hogg, \$90; Dr. A. W. Hooker, \$30; A. Hosen, \$30; J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., \$300; Rev. F. Jenkins, \$15; H. S. Kavanagh, \$20; G. C. Kitching, \$50; A. Komaroff, \$15; D. R. McEwen, \$150; Rev. G. H. McNeur, \$7.50; G. N. Marshall, \$75; A. Martin, \$15; R. T. Matheson, \$40; C. A. Peel, \$50; G. L. Reid, \$1; C. H. Reid, \$1; J. V. dos Remedios, \$15; Dr. W. G. Reynolds, \$15; H. H. Sandmann, \$50; H. C. Scrimshaw, \$15; O. H. Shields, \$202.05; H. E. Smith, \$80; H. Staples Smith, \$100; J. T. Smith, \$30; E. H. Smyth, \$10; W. G. States, \$40; Rev. Geo. Topp, \$30; E.C.T., \$50; F. J. Vassiano, \$50; C. E. Watson, \$30; R. J. White, \$30; A. G. Wilson, \$30; E. M. Wood, \$30.—Total \$3,734.49 and £10.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT OFFICERS.
Reference Orders of March 6th and 7th. Police Reservists who are also members of the Sanitary Department will now report for full duty.

SERVICE RULES.
The following will report in uniform at Central Armory at 5.15 p.m. sharp on Friday next, April 19th, and return their Rifles:—493 Perry, 714 Hunter, 648 Silas, 708 Tully, 684 Hassan, 491 Usuff, 833 Santra and Trooper Hodge.

STRENGTH.
P. C. 669 Buck is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

By Order,
T. F. Hovon,
A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1918.

Town, G. E., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Upsdell, G. E. S., St. Paul's College.
Walker, J. M., Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Wallace, C., Central Agency, Ltd.
Watkins, C. H., Messrs. Dodwell & Co.
Watkie, J., Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co.
Wilken, E., Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Wilkie, P. W. A.
Wilkinson, R. A. M., Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Williams, E. A. M., Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.
Wilson, D., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
Woodhead, C., Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Wright, W., Fumigating and Disinfecting Bureau.
Young, A., Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Young, J. A., Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co.

Men who it was found, could be spared:—
F. D. Bissoker, W. J. Brewer, A. F. Chapman, A. G. Cheesman, E. C. Cocks, N. Croucher, F. Cullen, F. H. Cuthill, Meh. Din, J. Easton, J. O. England, W. Farmer, A. A. Fyfe, L. S. Greenhill, H. F. Haines, G. E. Haywood, W. G. Hegarty, M. J. Henderson, B. R. Hurl, J. R. Johnstone, N. B. Maher, F. T. Marques, C. F. Mason, G. T. May, A. G. M. McDonald, G. Mellis, L. N. Murphy, C. Pereira, D. J. Purves, M. L. Raiton, W. Robson, J. Rodger, L. Ross, A. J. W. Rosser, Crouther Smith, W. Smith, W. H. Stapleton, E. G. Stewart, C. H. Summers, T. Taylor, J. Wattie, P. W. A. Wilkie, A. Young—43.

Men who left to volunteer their services without going before the Commission:—
A. Anderson, T. Blyton, R. A. Brand, A. O. Brown, D. Burlingame, S. F. Chubb, H. L. Denny, F. J. Dickie, E. J. Grant-Smith, H. Green, T. W. Hill, H. J. Jones, S. Kelly, E. W. Lee-Jones, F. P. Lenfestey, J. McVeigh, C. Miskin, E. J. Mitchell, S. S. Moore, W. B. A. Moore, C. Mycock, T. Old, G. A. Robinson, H. E. Scriven, G. W. Sewell, T. R. Smyth, G. H. S. Tomlinson, C. Watkins, T. G. Weall, H. West, L. M. Whyte—31.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

SUCCESSFUL AUCTION OF THEATRE SEATS.

The auction yesterday of seats in the dress circle (excepting certain seats which are reserved for official guests) for "The Witness for the Defence," which is to be produced at the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day, was highly successful. The sum realised was something like \$8,000, as compared with \$5,845 last year. The auction was held at noon in the smoking-room of the Hongkong Hotel and occupied a little more than an hour. Those present included:—The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. P. C. Potts, Mr. T. E. Pearce, Mr. J. W. Graham, Mr. W. Dunbar, Mr. E. V. Carmichael, Mr. C. W. Beswick, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. W. A. Dowley, and a few others.

Mr. H. P. White, the auctioneer (who was assisted by Mr. J. Bentley), said he understood that several people were desirous of buying three and even four seats. The Committee would be glad to accommodate all of them. He would start with the middle block, and would not contest anyone's claim.

Bidding then began at \$100 and continued briskly. The foresight of the Committee prompted them to league themselves with the Hotel management, while the Clerk of the Weather, voluntarily allying himself with the charitable cause, compelled the bidders to call for refreshment for themselves and their friends. As a result the St. George's Day Fund will be swollen by a percentage of the money expended in this direction. The auctioneer was in a jocular mood, and by his good-natured witticisms and encouraging smile did much to stimulate business. There was no lack of banter. Whenever competition seemed to be flagging Mr. White would revive it by some such remark as "Now then, sir, nice seats, fine frontal view, close to the bar, and easy to get out. Enough seats for a family; don't be afraid of the five, all the seats are going amongst the best people. Those who bought front seats had better buy the seats at the back as well; makes it easy to shake hands, you know."

The highest price paid was \$550 for three seats in E. row, by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (who, by the way, paid the highest price—\$350 for two seats—last year). Mr. W. S. Brown purchased three seats for \$420; Mr. T. E. Pearce, two seats for \$320; Mr. N. J. Stabb, four seats for \$420; Mr. W. S. Brown, four seats for \$340; Mr. H. P. White, four seats for \$330; Mr. A. H. Skelton, four seats for \$320.

Among other high prices paid were the following:—Mr. J. W. Graham (three seats), \$280; Mr. A. R. Lowe (two seats), \$215; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (two seats), \$210; Mr. A. R. Lowe (two seats), \$205; Mr. N. J. Stabb (two seats), \$200; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (two seats), \$200; Mr. P. C. Potts (three seats), \$200; Mr. C. W. Beswick (two seats), \$200; Mr. P. C. Potts (three seats), \$200; Mr. C. W. Beswick (two seats), \$190; Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, \$180; Mr. N. J. Stabb, \$180; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, \$170; Mr. Crispin, \$165; Mr. W. A. Dowley, \$165; Mr. H. Humphreys, \$150; Mr. T. E. Pearce, \$150; Mr. C. W. Beswick, \$150; Mr. Clark, \$150; Mr. W. S. Brown, \$130; Mr. G. W. Wilson, \$130; Mr. J. W. Graham, \$130; Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, \$100; Mr. G. Blair, \$100; Mr. H. P. White, \$100; Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, \$100; Mr. A. E. Griffin, \$100; Mr. W. A. Dowley, \$100 (two seats each).

Mr. G. Brownell bought four seats for \$400, and generously returned them again. Mr. P. C. Potts also purchased two seats for \$150 and followed a similar course.

Mr. White announced that he had a book of poetry by one of the old masters for auction. It was entitled, "Poets in Camp," by E. W. H. It was original and refreshing. Who wanted it? Bidding started at \$5 and ultimately reached \$50, at which price Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin bought it on condition that the author's signature was attached.

SPORT.

HOCKEY.

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE TABLE.

Club	P	W	L	D	F	A	P
3rd Co. R.G.A.	7	6	0	1	19	15	12
H.K. D. Corps	8	5	1	2	32	14	11
8th Co. R.G.A.	6	4	0	2	17	10	8
R.E.	6	1	4	1	8	14	3
Navv	7	0	0	7	2	29	0

Matches still to be played are: 8th Co. R.G.A. v. 3rd Co. R.G.A.; R.E. v. Navy; R.E. v. 8th Co. R.G.A.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER SPECIALIST FROM AMERICA.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Sanitary Board Office. Those present were: Mr. E. V. Carmichael, (President), the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Dr. Ozorio, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tze, Mrs. Gale (Medical Officer), and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

CONSTRUCTION OF ROENTGEN DEPT.

A letter from Government relative to a plan for a depot for the storage, and sorting of poultry was read.

Mr. Bowley then asked the following questions:—

- Has any estimate been received for the construction of a wholesale Poultry Market near the Sailors' Home?
- Has the proposed site an area of 9,300 square feet? And is it now let as a timber yard at \$250 per quarter?
- Could not the ground surface be concreted and channelled and about half the area roofed with concrete on brick pillars for less than \$5,000?
- Are not the poultry dealers willing to pay a rent which would recoup the \$5,000 in about 2 years and thereafter produce a substantial net increase to the revenue?
- If so, what is the reason for further postponing a work which will be beneficial and profitable to the public, and will remove the long-standing nuisance from Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

The CHAIRMAN's reply was as follows:—

(1)—The estimate has been laid before the Board.

(2)—The area is 9,280 square feet, and it is let as stated.

(3), (4) and (5).—The question has not been considered, the area could not be laid out suitably as a poultry market for the sum mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN said: Supplementary to the questions Nos. (1) and (2), I have to inform the Board that this Department is now considering with the Public Works Department, improved plans, and it is hoped to submit these plans, as revised, to the Board for consideration in connection with the Estimates for 1919, which will shortly be coming before the Board. It was found that the plan, as originally made, was not quite suitable, and the Public Works Department are preparing fresh plans which will be placed before the Board for discussion and approval.

Mr. Bowley said that in view of the statement made by the President, he would refrain from any discussion. He would, however, like to remark that the estimate which had been laid before the Board was not the estimate he had asked for.

AN OFFENSIVE TRADE LICENCE AT KOWLOON.

The CHAIRMAN next proposed that the application for an offensive trade licence at No. 392, Canton Road, Kowloon, be granted. In doing so he said that the site was situated outside the Board limits at Kowloon. It was an unfortunate case, as the application had been made previous to the laying out of the new limits.

Mr. Ng Hon Tze seconded and the motion was carried.

THE CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIC.

The CHAIRMAN announced, with regard to the epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever, that the Rockefeller Institute of New York were kindly sending to Hongkong a specialist in this disease. He read the following telegram which was sent to the Institute by the Hongkong Government:—

"Can you send an experienced doctor to Hongkong at once for about three months to advise Government in connection with the outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever and especially on the local manufacture of a serum and vaccine for treatment of the disease? What salary per month is required? Travelling expenses would be paid."

The reply received from the Institute was as follows:—

"Lt. Peter K. Olusky, Medical Reserve Corps, has been nominated for cerebro-spinal fever. Sails from Vancouver, April 11th."

The CHAIRMAN added that the doctor would arrive by the 20th instant. He congratulated the Board on the remarkable fall in the number of cases, especially during the last few days, when only 23 cases were reported.

The rest of the business was formal.

COMPANY MEETING.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Pedder Street, yesterday morning, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing, certain extraordinary resolutions. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and there were present:—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and the Rev. Pere Robert (Consulting Committee), Mr. R. M. Austin (Secretary), and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. H. J. Gedge, C. W. Beswick, A. C. Davidson, H. W. Looker, A. B. Stewart, P. Tod, D. D. M. Bernard and Lee Cheung Shui (shareholders).

The Chairman, after a few explanatory remarks, moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Sir Paul Chater and carried unanimously:—

"That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

"That the conditional agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company and Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$53 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the general managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as general managers of this Company) of 3,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up, and that the same is hereby approved, and that the liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance, 1911, to adopt the said agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said liquidators may think expedient."

There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 13th April is as follows:—

	Receipts for week for 15 weeks.	Aggregate receipts.
This Year.....	\$10,680	\$202,551
Last Year.....	11,479	200,543
Increase.....	799	2,008
Decrease.....	589	

LADIES CAPTURED BY BRIGANDS.

RELEASE NOW REPORTED.

Information reached the American Consular authorities, in Shanghai on April 7th from the Consul at Chaofo, says the N.C. Daily News, that two American missionaries, Miss Katherine Schmitt and Mrs. Dixon, had been captured by brigands at Tsao-shien, in the southern part of Shantung near the border.

On the following day, the Hon. T. Sammons, Consul-General, got into communication with the American consuls at Tsingtau and Yanking, with the British-American Tobacco Co., and the Standard Oil Co., both of which companies have foreign agents and travellers in the territory where the abduction took place. The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was also communicated with, and all parties named began to use the telegraph wires freely. The result was that every foreigner in Shantung within a few hours was aware that two American ladies were in the hands of bandits.

The American Consul at Tsingtau arrived at Tsinanfu on April 10th morning en route to the scene of the abduction.

The two commercial organizations having better field information than the Governments, or at least being less bound with red tape, it was natural that they should be the first to give news of the plight of the captives. In this the British-American Tobacco Co. won, for on April 9th Mr. T. F. Cobbe, the manager, reported to Mr. Sammons that his representative at Hsuehchow telegraphed that the ladies had been captured by robbers on April 5th about 12 miles north of Tungsan, that the country thereabout was a virtual nest of robbers, and that the magistrate had seized three headmen of the place and threatened to behead them if the ladies were not produced in three days.

The Standard Oil Co., however, was the first to report the safety of the captives. Mr. W. O. Sprague, reporting on April 10th the glad tidings that a telegram had been received from the Standard Oil Co. man at Chongchow stating that the missionaries had been released, but giving no further particulars.

ESTABLISHING A WIRELESS STATION.

TWO WELL-KNOWN CHINESE YOUTHS CHARGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, two well-known Chinese young men—Harry Sling and William Ming—both members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., were charged with erecting a wireless installation at No. 122, Des Vaux Road Central, on the 16th instant, without obtaining a licence from H.E. the Governor.

Mr. E. E. Davidson, who appeared for both defendants, tendered a plea of not guilty, and asked the magistrate to formally remand the case for a week.

Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said he had no objection to a formal remand, as he thought the case would develop into a proof that it was a student's wireless installation for the purpose of conducting experiments. He thought a week's remand would be agreeable to both sides. Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till next Tuesday, fixing bail at \$1,000 each.

PLACING STONES ON THE PEAK TRAMWAY LINE.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese youth was charged with placing stones on the Peak tram-lines on the 15th inst. Mr. J. T. Smirke, Inspector of the Peak Tramway, stated that at about 3.30 o'clock on Monday, when one of the cars, reached MacDonnell Road Bridge, defendant was noticed placing stones on the line. The car went over the stones. The car coolie shouted out to the defendant and two other boys who were with him at the time, and they all ran away. Witnesses jumped off the car and chased them, eventually catching the defendant near the Pumping Station at Garden Road. This practice had been going on for a long time, and might have caused a severe had the car run over the stones at night-time.

The car coolie gave corroborative evidence.

Defendant denied placing the stones on the tram-lines; it was the small boy who did it.

Mr. Dyer Ball deferred sentence pending medical examination of the defendant, whom he described as a young scoundrel, who did not realise that, by assisting young boys to place stones on the tram-lines, he was jeopardising the lives of people of all nationalities.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following subscriptions to the above fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Treasurer for the week ending 17th April, 1918:—

B.S.	\$25.00
P. P. W. House	10.00
R. M. Dyer	10.00
W. S. Brown	5.00
A. G. Gordon	10.00
H. P. White	10.00
W. A. Haanibal	5.00
H. W. Looker	10.00
E. Ex. Telegraph Co.	20.00
C. Thorne	10.00
Donnelly & Whyte	10.00
M. S.	10.00
A. H. Skelton	10.00

Previously acknowledged \$20.00

Total \$385.00

Monthly subscription.
T. ROBINSON (General Secretary).
F. G. B. Hastings, R.N. (Naval Secretary).
C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C.V. (Military Sec. and Treasurer).

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER IN SHANGHAI.

Dr. Arthur Stanley, the Health Officer of Shanghai in his report for March, says:—As regards Cerebro-spinal fever, a case was introduced from Hongkong early in the month. Between the 25th and 29th no less than five cases were reported, three of these being from outside the Settlement. One of these was a recent arrival from Hankow, where many cases have occurred during the past three months. In none of the five cases was any connection with the others discovered. Except the case from Hongkong, where the disease is epidemic, and the case from Hankow, no connection except very remote was traced with either Hongkong or Hankow. Arrangements have been made as to isolation should the disease become epidemic, and for bacteriological examination of possible carriers, which has so much to do with the spread of the disease. Arrangements have been made for a supply of curative serum.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

JUST TO HAND.

GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

SILVER KINGS.—Two WEIGHTS.

PLUS COLONELS.—THREE WEIGHTS.

ARCH COLONELS.—Two WEIGHTS.

PRICE \$1.10 EACH.

CADDY BAGS. SHAFTS. ETC.

SLAZENGER'S AND AYRE'S

1918

TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN MOWERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BEFORE

DECIDING UPON ANY ROOF, INVESTIGATE

CERTAIN-TEED

ROOFING.

GUARANTEED
FIRE-RETARDANT
ECONOMICAL
EASY TO LAY

THE MODERN ROOF FOR MODERN BUILDINGS.

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.

Hotel Mansions.

Telephone 1990.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment including

"FLEXINET" "AERTEX" "SOPHISTNET"
"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."
INSPECTION INVITED.

HELP WAR CHARITIES BY BUYING SPILLS

TO-DAY.

Six Prizes in every Hundred Spills.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. B.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$500,000—current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 18th April, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 18th April, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information may be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Col., Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 17th April, 1918. [1900]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pender Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 50,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of \$7.50 each of that Company for each share of \$30 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of \$7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, [1901]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU,
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored as Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before the Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April will be subject to landing and storage.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent,
Heungwong, 16th April, 1918. [200]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOG WANTED.

WANTED for Japan YOUNG FEMALE SCHIFFERKE TERRIER (black). State price, age and full particulars, with photo if possible.

Box 439,
c/o THE FAR EASTERN ADVERTISING AGENCY,
Kobe, Japan. [1693]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1915

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE PICTURE PALACE CO. OF CHINA, LTD.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 101, 102 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of the Liquidators, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, 1918, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, considering the report of any of the Official Receiver and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company, and the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed of.

Dated at Hongkong, the 16th day of April, 1918.
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,
Liquidators. [1899]

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 36 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CEMBRANO late of Wimbledon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 10th April, 1918. [1879]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue O WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1099 for Shares numbered 28775-28834 and dated 11th January, 1908, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

MANUK,
Secretary,
Dated 4th day of April, 1918. [1860]

IN THE GOODS OF EVELYN EDWARD PORTER formerly of Shanghai in the Republic of China and late of Rockham, Portmore Park, Weybridge, in the County of Surrey, England, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 68 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above Estate to the 30th day of April, 1918.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the Undersecretary on or before that date.

Dated the 2nd day of April, 1918.
JOHN S. STORES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Executors,
Princes Buildings,
100 House Street,
Hongkong. [1854]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY MEETING of Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, 1918, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course,
Hongkong, 13th April, 1918. [1890]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that during the two months counting from the date of publication of this Notification in the "BOULETIN OFFICIEL" tenders for "STUDY OF WATER SUPPLY" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above-specified time. The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate all week days.

Public Works Department, Macao, 6th April, 1918.
FARIA e MAIA,
The Engineer Director, [1893]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—

Box No. 100
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1877]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWN in Wanchai district, area 4,300 square feet, moderate rental. Apply—

Box No. 403,
Care of "Daily Press" Office, [1861]

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1876]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1876]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central. [900]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [28]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1838]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1638]

TO LET.

FOR SALE.
TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 16s, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CHAMFORD & Co. [1711]

TO LET.

FOR SALE.
"GALESEND," 109, The Peak.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D. [1834]

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

THE Subscription List for the THIRD LIBERTY LOAN of U.S. \$3,000,000,000 carrying interest at 4 1/4 per cent per annum closes in America on 4th May, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION is prepared to receive applications up to 25th April, on the following terms:—

8% on application.
20% on 5th May.
35% on 11th July.
40% on 8th August.

and will also grant loans against this security. [1880]

G. B.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic, Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [184]

G. B.

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WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 123, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. [1867]

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WARDMAN STREET,
HONGKONG,
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.
Just received a Selection of
MAMA DOLLS
I TALK!! [1845]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH

OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

DEATH.

LAMBERT.—Killed in action, on the 23rd March, 2nd-Lieut. R. D. LAMBERT, Gloucester Regiment, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. LAMBERT, aged 20. [1897]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 17TH APRIL, 1918.

HONGKONG AND THE PRESENT CRISIS.

The extremely critical situation on the Western front has naturally made every patriotic man wish that he could share the burden of our gallant troops who are facing overwhelming odds in what promises to be the decisive battle of this tremendous conflict. That wish, of course, is impossible of realisation, but the PRIME MINISTER warns the Empire that "the struggle is only opening."

"Let no one think," he says, "that what even the most remote Dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

That message is addressed to Hongkong no less than to the other portions of the Empire. Though this Colony may not be able to send any large number of men it is obvious that every one who can be spared is wanted. After all, the most powerful Armies are made up of individuals, and the contributions of the various Crown Colonies and smaller British communities throughout the world, though individually small, may represent, collectively, a very valuable addition to our hard-pressed forces in the field. We know what great sacrifices are being made in Great Britain to meet the demand for reinforcements. Men of fifty years of age—and, in special cases, even men of fifty-six years of age—are to be called to the Colours—presumably to undertake the duty of Home defence, and release younger men for the front.

And the exemptions hitherto granted to those engaged in essential trades are being withdrawn. It is recognised that this means "death or disaster to many

industries" but that as Sir Auckland Geddes points out, is "a lesser evil than military disaster." Clearly, therefore, we in Hongkong are under an obligation to revise our former standards. It will be remembered that when the Military Service Commission practically concluded their labours a year ago they explained that they had proceeded on the assumption that every trade and business, irrespective of its nature and imperial importance, was to be continued, though in Great Britain this policy was abandoned under the system of compulsory service. "And," they added significantly, "we recognise that it may be necessary to modify the policy in Hongkong." The necessity it seems to us, has arisen now, and the best way of meeting it is to introduce conscription for active service in the field, as the Commission suggested, and appoint a Tribunal to hear applications for exemption, based upon the peculiar local conditions. We urged this course long ago, and had it been followed the result would have been more satisfactory from every point of view. It is only fair to add, however, that in this matter the local Government was subject to the instructions of the Imperial authorities. Sir Auckland Geddes tells us that "young, fit men are mostly wanted, and wanted urgently." In this connection it may be recalled that the Military Service Commission reported:—"It cannot but be noticed that the younger men in the Colony have, to a certain extent, refrained hitherto from coming before the Commission. We have had the opportunity of ascertaining the number of civilians in Hongkong of British race and military age, and are forced to the conclusion that had more applied more, although it may not be a large number, would have been found able to go—at the cost, perhaps, of personal sacrifice but with no diminution of the Colony's value as an asset of Empire." At the meeting of the Legislative Council on August 2nd, 1917, H.E. the Governor estimated that there were still about sixty men of British parentage fit for active service who could be spared without interfering with the business or defence of the Colony. It is probable that the number has since been reduced, but it may be doubted if it has entirely disappeared. In any case, the whole question now requires to be considered anew, so that even if Hongkong cannot keep pace with the mother country it may not lag behind the other Overseas Dominions of the King, which have made a reassuring reply to the PRIME MINISTER's appeal. With the inevitable decrease of British exports owing to the disappearance even of essential industries and the growing scarcity of shipping, it will be impossible to maintain British trade unimpaired either in this Colony or anywhere else, and therefore this aspect of the question is shorn of some of its importance. We must do our best when the battle is won to recover lost commerce, but if we lose the war we lose everything.

The Ladies' Committee who are responsible for St. George's Day Tombola invite the community to visit their store in Queen's Road for the purpose of inspecting the handsome collection of prizes any day this week at 12.30 p.m.

The total number of cases of cerebrospinal fever notified in the Colony during the week-ended April 13th was 74. There were 67 deaths. During the 49 hours of Sunday and Monday 10 fresh cases and 6 deaths were reported. No Europeans were attacked during the nine days under review.

Sincere sympathy will be felt with Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Lambert in the loss of their second son, 2nd-Lieut. R. D. Lambert, who was reported missing on March 23rd, and is now ascertained to have been killed in action on that date. Lieutenant Lambert, who was just 20 years of age, was educated at Weihsaiwei and Alhallow's School, Hongkong. After leaving school about a year ago he obtained a commission in the Gloucester Regiment and went to France last January.

Colonel (Temporary Brig-Gen.) H. G. Casson, C.M.G., who commanded the South Wales Borderers at Tsingtao during the operations there at the outbreak of war, has been awarded a C.B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RACECOURSE DISASTER INQUIRY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I had written to you on the subject of "Briton's" letter, but find that in your issue of to-day's date Mr. Bowley has already dealt with most of the points raised therein.

As regards the models, I have one other comment to make, viz., that if, instead of models being constructed of individual sheds, one had been made of the complete structure from end to end, I feel sure no one would have thought of cutting slices out of it and saying that such portion was unstable, and a far better conception of the general construction would have been obtained.

As regards his remarks as to the stability of terrace-houses and the reference in your leader to local building regulations, allow me to say that the bye-laws in this Colony are far more stringent than in England or any other place that I know of.—Yours, etc.,

H. W. BIRD, F.R.I.B.A.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1918.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I have read with the great interest the long inquiry into the terrible disaster at the Race-course, and the decision arrived at by the Court of Inquiry. No definite verdict was given and consequently nobody is to be blamed! This is very unsatisfactory to the community at large. Your leader on the subject was quite in accord with the views of my community; whether other communities agree I do not know. Considering carefully all the evidence given by the experts, with the exception of Colonel Ward, the jury seemed somewhat confused. Nothing positive has been expressed in public except a light reflection on a few points. It is clear that two Government Departments have neglected their duties, and yet they get off free!

What about the poor losers of the booths who not only have lost heavily (pecuniarily) but were deprived in some cases of the precious lives of their relatives? Are they not to be indemnified or refunded part of their fees paid into the Treasury for the hire of the booths? Yours truly,

VICTIM.

Hongkong, 16th, April 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

CANTON, April 16th.

DR. SUN OFFERS TO LEAVE CANTON AT ONCE.

We are informed that over 50 out of 60 M.P.s. have approved of the proposed change of the Military Government to a Confederation Government at a meeting held yesterday. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, although aware that he would be appointed Great Controller of the latter, is opposed to the change. Sun, it is said, has sent a representative to the Tsuchun asking for the refund of \$1,800,000, expenses which he has incurred since he came to Canton, and intimating that if the amount is paid to him, he will leave Canton at once.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

It is reported that the Yunnan troops who were sent to attack Fukien have declared independence at Chui Chow city and the authorities have given instructions to Commander Chan Kwang-ming to take steps against them.

MINES TO BE SEIZED.

The Chief Commander of the 1st Squadron has ordered that the mines to be sent to Swatow at Commander Chan Kwang-ming's request shall be seized, as it is not necessary to lay mines in the Swatow waters.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION TO KWANGTUNG.

The people of the Nam-hung district (north border of Kwangtung) are leaving on account of the approach of the Northern troops. The Tsuchun is requested to send troops to bar the entrance of the invaders. The Defence Commissioner, Chang Hoi-yu, has despatched troops to bar all the roads into the province from the direction of Kiangsi.

LIM ZONG SEIZED.

Commander Sun Hung-ying has reported that he and other leaders defeated Ling's troops on the 14th inst. and recaptured Lim Kong city.

THE WAR.

FAILURE OF THE SECOND GERMAN BLOW:

ENEMY'S HOPES OF BREAKING THROUGH WANING

MAN-POWER BILL DISCUSSION.

MODERATE HOME RULE ACCEPTABLE TO ULSTER FORECASTED.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT CZERNIN.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

LONDON, April 16th.
10.30 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fighting occurred in the afternoon in the neighbourhoods of Bailloul and Wulverghem, and has continued since.

Hostile artillery is active between Givenchy and Robeck.

Our artillery effectively engaged bodies of infantry on the La Bassée-Estaires Road.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

LONDON, April 16th.
3.40 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing to-day, speaks of the enormous losses inflicted upon the enemy in yesterday's fighting, especially by machine-guns at close range. We smashed his attacks against the Messines Ridge. The bitterest struggle was for Neuve Eglise, where big forces on both sides were engaged. The situation hereabouts to-day is obscure, but our guns are reported to be shelling the ruins of the place this morning, which suggests that the enemy has again obtained footing there, and that we are again counter-attacking.

Prisoners say that the effort to take Bailloul will be renewed. We have retaken the hamlet of Retzwinage, 3,000 yards east of Robeck. Givenchy and Festubert have been heavily shelled. SOMME BATTLE BEING REPEATED IN FLANDERS.

LONDON, April 16th.
12.10 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting on the evening of the 15th inst., states:—The enemy have not yet been brought to a standstill in the Flanders Battle. Their reconquest of Neuve Eglise and their desperate struggle to advance towards Bailloul show that they are able and willing to continue to pay an appalling price in their attempts to crush the British Army. On the other hand with every hour the strength of our defence is increasing. The enemy's failure to reach their final objective in the Somme battle is being repeated to-day in Flanders. GERMAN PRISONER'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH MACHINE-GUNNERS.

The enemy's programme was to reach Kemmel on the 10th instant. He is only three miles from Kemmel Ridge, but, to-day, they are no nearer than on Friday, since when reinforcements have been hung across the Germans' path.

Interesting details of German losses are coming in. The Seventeenth Division and the Seventeenth Reserve Division on the 11th instant got a terrible grueling and were forced to retire upon their starting point.

A prisoner of the Fifty-Second Reserve of Infantry reluctantly paid a tribute to the magnificent fighting of the British machine-guns, who in the 23rd of March reduced the prisoner's company to half its strength. The prisoner was 42 years of age and came from Germany with a draft of 500, the greater proportion of whom were Landwehrmen over 35 years of age, the remainder being drafted between 18 and 19.

Since the recapture of Neuve Eglise the enemy has not attempted to push over. He is reported to be preparing another thrust against Bailloul.

The weather is grey and the visibility poor. The ground is dry and an east wind is blowing.

BITTER HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 16th.

10.30 p.m.

A wireless German official message states:—Bitter hand-to-hand fighting has frequently developed on the Lys battlefield.

We cleared the English machine-gun nest southward of Neuve Eglise and between Bailloul and Merris, taking the occupants prisoners.

The enemy counter-attacks at Bailloul and North-Western of Bethune were heavily broken down by our troops.

GERMANS CLAIM A SUCCESS.

1.15 a.m.

A wireless German official message states:—We capture the enemy's line north-eastward of Wulverghem.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF THE 55th DIVISION.

LONDON, April 15th.

A supplementary despatch from Sir Douglas Haig states:—The fifty-fifth Division of the West Lancashire Territorials on April 9th, were holding a front of 6,000 yards from La Bassée Canal to southward of Richebourg Larone, where the line joined the Portuense. The enemy's attack on the southern portion of this front was delivered by all three regiments of the Fourth Ersatz Division, which was well up to strength. A captured Divisional Order from the General Staff of this Division, dated April 8th, shows that the objectives were the ground and the British position in the triangle—Givenchy, Festubert, Gorre.

EARLIER CABLES.

The following passages are of special interest:—"In our attack three regiments will be opposed at most by six companies in front, and at the most by two reserve battalions at Festubert and Givenchy. One battalion in divisional reserve is southward of La Bassée Canal, in Le Preol. Our powerful artillery will prevent it participating in the fight for Festubert and Givenchy. The troops are elements of the English Fifty-Fifth Division, and which, after engagement on the Somme, lost heavily in Flanders at Cambrai, and is described by prisoners taken in March, 1918, as a division fit to hold quiet sector that is below the average quality." (A part of this message is missing.)

It is maintained that this line was practically unchanged. Until relief came through it had six days of almost continual fighting, during which it beat off repeated attacks, with very heavy losses to the enemy and captured nearly a thousand prisoners.

At one time on the 9th inst. the enemy entered Givenchy and Festubert, but both shortly afterwards were regained by the Fifty-Fifth, as the result of a highly successful counter-attack in which several hundreds of Germans were captured. All further attempts to carry these positions broke down before the Fifty-Fifth's resolute defence.

Though the enemy on April 12th succeeded in entering a post northward of Festubert he was thrown out, and on the night of the 12th inst. the Fifty-Fifth improved its position in this neighbourhood. The enemy next afternoon heavily bombarded the whole of the Fifty-Fifth's front between Gorre and the Lawe Canal and attacked with strength. He was again repulsed, with heavy loss by the most gallant and most successful defence of the division he had been pleased to describe as consisting of second-class troops.

ALLIES' MAGNIFICENT TENACITY.

LONDON, April 16th.

While the crisis is not yet past the fact that the stone wall of France has successfully held the German onslaughts for forty-eight hours gives hopes of a turn of the tide. The Germans are still bringing up reserves and heavily concentrating between Arras and Albert. The roads are blocked with unending anti-like processions of men and guns, on which tons of bombs have been dropped. All correspondents testify to the magnificent tenacity of the Allies, some units of which have been continuously in action since March 21st.

BATTLEFIELD SCENE AWESOME.

Mr. Percival Phillips says that the enemy can no longer hope to break through. The men are most cheerful. The scene on the battlefield is awesome. A pall of smoke overhangs forty miles of plain, covered with flaming villages. Shells are breaking on other villages like white-topped waves against the rocks and they are gradually crumbling. The atmosphere is heavy with the acid fumes of explosives. The thin lines of khaki, hardly visible through the muck, are stabbed with flashes of innumerable guns.

SECOND ENEMY BLOW HAS FAILED.

Mr. Perry Robinson says that the enemy's attacks have lost their original momentum. They have suffered terribly from our guns. There may still be surprises, but the second German blow has definitely failed. The original plan was to break the British army and smash a way to the coast. The attack was only to be shifted to another part in the event of failure, and therefore the attack on Armentieres itself is a confession of failure.

SEVEN ENEMY ATTACKS AT MERVILLE REPULSED.

LONDON, April 15th.
1.25 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was severe fighting all day yesterday around Neuve Eglise.

After beating off numerous attacks we, finally, were compelled to withdraw a second time from the village. There were strong enemy attacks in the afternoon at a number of other points on the battlefield.

There was fierce fighting north-westward of Merville. German infantry were driven back with great loss.

Hostile infantry advancing along the northern bank of the Lys Canal were caught by artillery fire and were unable to develop the attack.

No fewer than seven enemy attacks were made during the day in the Merville sector. All were repulsed, with heavy enemy loss.

LINE RESTORED.

In one case the enemy advanced to assault with five waves. Under the weight of this attack our line was bent back slightly, but our counter-attack completely restored it.

Parties of the enemy south-westward of Bailloul temporarily penetrated our positions, but were driven out and the line restored.

In successful minor operations at night-time, eastward of Robeck, we captured 100 prisoners.

Fighting occurred this morning in the neighbourhood of Hangard, where we improved our position, capturing a number of prisoners.

Hostile artillery were active in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 15th.

A wireless German official report states:—On the battlefield of the Lys we gained ground and penetrated an enemy position south-westward of Wulverghem. We stormed and captured Nieuwekerke, after a desperate struggle with the English counter-attacking troops.

We took possession of the height westward of Nieuwekerke.

Fighting took place, with variable results, near Bailloul.

We captured Merris and Vieux Berquin.

Enemy forces pushing forward towards the battlefield sustained heavy losses.

An attack by several French battalions against Hainvillers sanguinarily collapsed. We captured many prisoners.

We carried out a successful thrust against the American, northward of St. Mihiel, inflicting heavy losses. We brought back prisoners.

We shot down three enemy aeroplanes during the last few days.

STATEMENT OF GERMAN LOSSES.

AMSTERDAM, April 16th.

It is significant that the Wolf Bureau has felt compelled to issue a statement regarding the German losses, and emphasises that the majority of the wounded are walking cases. It reiterates that the losses are normal for such big operations.

KAISER AT ARMENTIERES.

AMSTERDAM, April 15th.

The Kaiser was present during the attack on Armentieres.

GENERALISSIMO OF ALL ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE.

PARIS, April 15th.

It is now officially announced that General Foch has been appointed Generalissimo of all the Allied Armies in France.

LATER.

The respective Governments have given Generalissimo Foch the widest powers in order that he may act and that his actions will not be questioned. Thus an absolutely united Anglo-Franco-American Army is constituted.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

VERY BITTER FIGHTING FOR HANGARD.

LONDON, April 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on the 14th inst., states:—One of the bitterest engagements of the great battle was fought on Friday for Hangard, which is a position of importance on the north road from Noyon to Amiens.

The Germans thrice attacked hoping to thrust a wedge between the Franco-British Armies and obtain the mastery of the Amiens road. The village was taken, and retaken and taken again by the Germans. It was rescued a second time by the French, just in time to save the remnants of the Garrison.

In the great battle on the 4th inst. the village was gallantly held by a Battalion against a furious onslaught. The hill dominating the village was captured by the Germans and retaken by the French.

The Germans on the 9th inst. fought their way into the village and, after all-night fighting from house to house, were driven out. On Friday the Germans re-attacked and surrounded the village.

GALLANTRY OF BATTALION COMMANDER.

A battalion commander, fortified himself in a house and held out from eight in the morning until six in the evening. He telegraphed to Headquarters: "I am surrounded, but still holding out. Make haste." The last message read that the enemy was about to attack. It was then six in the evening. A few minutes later he and his men were taken prisoners. A counter-attack by the Franco-British was completely successful. Hundreds of Germans were captured and the French defenders, except two, were rescued.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FIGHT AT COUCY-LE-CHATEAU.

PARIS, April 15th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on the 12th inst., states:—The recent tactical withdrawal upon the line at Ailette was a complete success, and was noteworthy for the gallantry of the troops covering a difficult movement, which was effected without the loss of a single cannon or machine-gun. The village of Barris lies in the middle of the angle of territory which was evacuated. The dominating point was the hill crowned by the castle Coucy-le-Chateau, the finest European specimen of medieval military architecture. While the troops were retiring the defenders of this castle were ordered to hold on at all costs. Small parties of the enemy advanced into the gully leading to the height of Coucy-le-Chateau, dense waves following. The French machine-guns lined both sides of the gully, continually for 48 hours of April 8th and 9th firing over one million rounds.

When the French retired the valley was grey with German corpses. A Company Commander, ordered to check the Germans, who were dangerously advancing up the other ravines, collected 40 crack Grenadiers and pushed back the enemy several hundred yards, pursuing him until grenading at a range of three yards.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION.

PARIS, April 15th.

A communiqué states:—We captured ten prisoners in a perfectly successful minor operation in the region of Hangard, where we have captured 150 prisoners since the 12th inst.

We carried out several raids between Montdidier and Noyon, and south of Mont Teta, in Champagne, and brought back prisoners.

Enemy attempts north of Chemin-des-Dames, and south-east of Corbeny were unsuccessful.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DIRECTION OF AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baird announced that Major-General Trenchard's resignation was in consequence of his difference of opinion with Lord Rothermere as regards Major-General Trenchard's powers and duties.

EARLIER CABLES.

GREAT ZEPPELIN SHED DESTROYED.

BERNE, April 15th.

The great shed near Friedrichshafen, the original home of the Zeppelins, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night as the result of an explosion. The flames were visible throughout eastern Switzerland.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW ZEALAND AND ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL APPROVED.

WELLINGTON, April 16th.

Parliament has passed the National Service Provision Bill authorising the Government to regulate and control all essential industries.

OPIMUM SMUGGLED TO SHANGHAI.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Stephen Collin, Lord Robert Cecil stated that it did not appear that legal proceeding lay against anyone at present domiciled in the United Kingdom in connection with two consignments of opium, exported from London between October and November last year, which were concealed in cargo and discovered on arrival at Shanghai.

MAN-POWER BILL. PRINCIPLE DETERMINING AGE LIMIT.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the Government was determined to enforce the principle that no man over the present military age should be taken for service if the situation could be met by calling up men of the present military age. The age of 25 was selected for a "clean cut" for the Civil Service, because above 25 men were really indispensable from the point of view of the war effort. This did not mean that Civil Servants over 25 were not being released as rapidly as possible. Certain Government offices were considering the desirability of releasing all men fit for general service to 63 years of age.

Mr. MacPherson declined, in the public interest, to state the numbers of troops in Ireland. To November 30th Ulster had contributed over 58,000 recruits, and the rest of Ireland over 65,000.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused the Nationalist request for an additional day's discussion of the proposal to apply compulsion to Ireland. MINISTERS OF RELIGION TO BE EXEMPTED.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, when sitting in Committee on the Man-Power Bill, Sir G. Cave, K.C., announced that the Government was willing to withdraw conscription in the case of Ministers of religion.

THE BILL PASSES THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

LONDON, April 16th.

In the House of Commons, the Man-Power Bill passed the Committee stage, after speeches had been delivered by Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Carson, and Mr. Devlin against it. The Government conceded a number of points regarding the Tribunals.

ULSTER AND THE HOME RULE BILL.

Reuter's Correspondent understands that the Home Rule Bill is such moderate measure that the Ulsterites, notwithstanding past declarations, are likely to accept it as a piece of war legislation.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, April 15th.

The Daily Telegraph's Parliamentary correspondent, in a forecast on the Home Rule Bill, says the Irish House of Commons will be composed of 200 members, 80 of which are guaranteed the Unionists. The Senate is to consist of 64 members representing different interests. Forty-two Irishmen are to sit in the House of Commons. The Irish Parliament will have full powers of internal legislation, administration, and direct taxation and other matters are to be decided after the war.

AMERICAN COMMENT.

NEW YORK, April 15th.

The New York Times, commenting on Count Plunkett's letter, says the Sinn Féiners chose to abstain from the Convention, ostensibly wanting the Republic grotesquely initiated under German auspices. It remains the fashion to belabour the English because the Irish cannot decide what sort of Government they want.

LABOUR PARTY AND CONSCRIPTION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, April 15th.

The Daily News states:—A serious Government position has developed during the week-end. The Labour Party being opposed to conscription in Ireland without Home Rule, the Labour Minister, therefore, is considering the position. It is understood that Mr. Barnes is in complete disagreement with the party's view.

LONDON, April 16th.

The Labour Minister's interview with Mr. Lloyd George had satisfactory results. There is no crisis, and the reported resignations are unfounded. The Home Rule Bill is being prepared most rapidly by a sub-committee, including Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Duke, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Hewart. The Labour Minister, at his interview with the Premier, pressed for Irish self-government before conscription, and urged the adoption of the Convention.

(Continued in Part A.)

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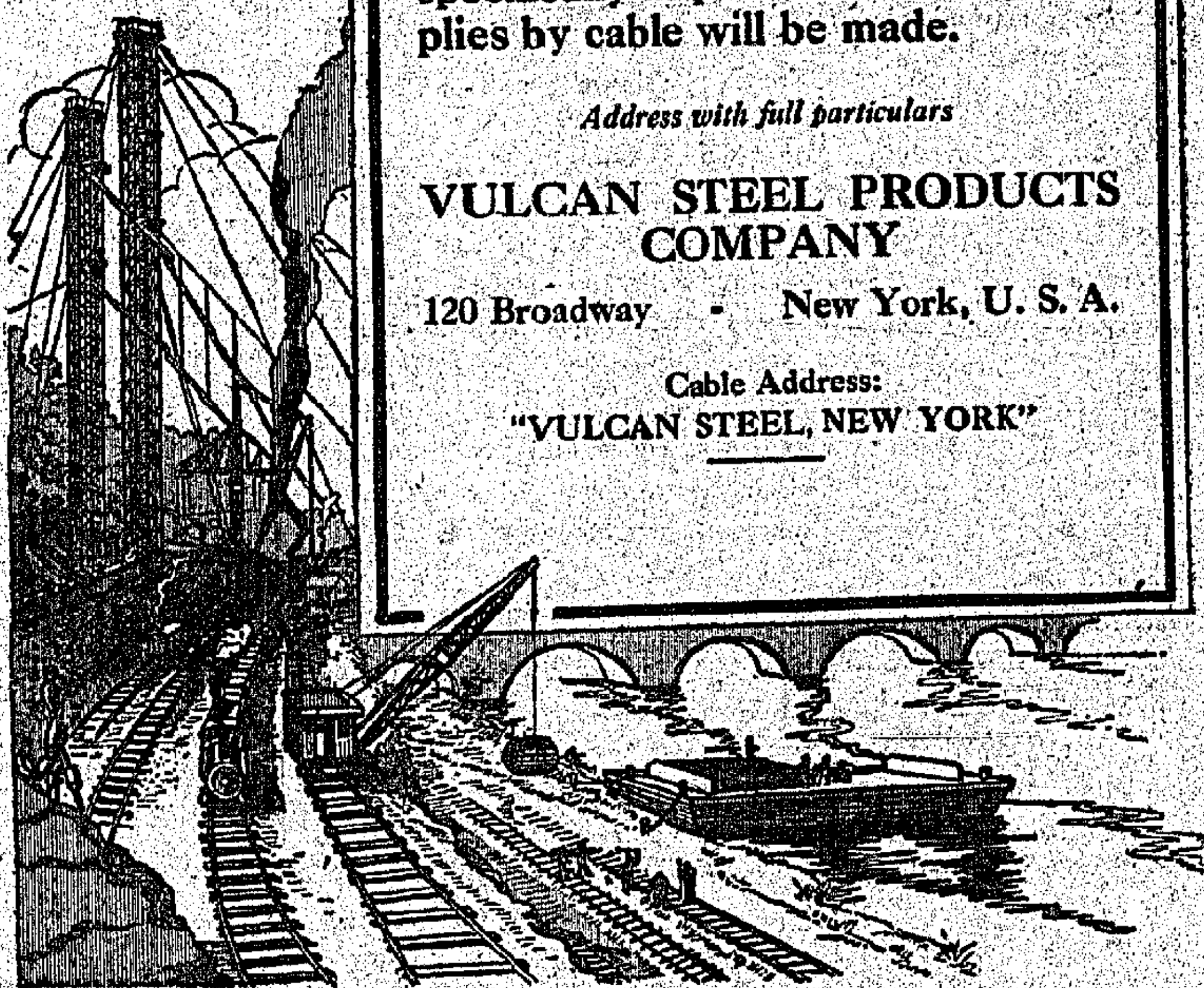
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[1494]

THE WAR.

(Continued from page 6.)

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANS ENTER HELSINGFORS.

LONDON, April 16th.

A wireless German official message states:—Naval detachments in Finland, after vigorous encounter with armed bands, entered Helsingfors.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNT CZERNIN RESIGNS.

AMSTERDAM, April 15th.

A Vienna message states that the Emperor has accepted Count Czernin's resignation.

EMPEROR'S LETTER ACCEPTED AS GENUINE.

LONDON, April 15th.

While internal reasons also contributed to Count Czernin's resignation, the immediate and chief cause was the publication of Emperor Karl's letter, which made his position most difficult. Apparently Count Czernin did not know of the existence of this letter, which, despite the allegation of falsification, is everywhere accepted as quite genuine.

LATER.

CLEMENCEAU THE VICTOR.

ZURICH, April 16th.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the Czernin incident has caused a great mistrust among the population which is aggravated by the nature of the explanation.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung* demands the publication of the original letter of the Karl to Emperor.

The *Zurichpost* says that M. Clemenceau is the victor in this heated conflict.

AMERICAN LABOUR LEADERS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 15th.

A deputation of American Labour Leaders have arrived in London on a three-week visit to munitions and other centres.

The members, interviewed, said they already were deeply impressed by what they had seen of Great Britain's gigantic effort.

LATER.

LUNCHEON IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The representative Americans who are touring Great Britain were entertained to luncheon in the House of Commons. The visitors declared that United States Labour was pledged to support the Allied cause until Germany was beaten to her knees.

Mr. Dalfour said the Reichstag's famous resolution foregoing war indemnities and conceding the right of self-determination was merely camouflage. Germany now stood out as a great robber State. Her object was to make France, England, and America second-class Powers and to bestride the world as a great Colossus, but he was confident this would prove another of Germany's profound miscalculations.

FOOD PROBLEM IN PRUSSIA.

EFFECT OF EVADING REGULATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, April 15th.

In the Prussian Diet, the Food Controller, Herr Waldow, complained of the devastating effects of clandestine trading and evading the regulations. He added that Roumania was compelled to sell to Germany her corn surpluses for the next two years.

CONDITIONS IN UKRAINE.

ZURICH, April 15th.

The correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in Ukraine sends a very gloomy account of the conditions. The shops and warehouses are empty and the peasant stocks are depleted. The best seed corn is used for feeding cattle and secret distilling. The peasants have destroyed farm machinery and have slaughtered their cattle, and no agricultural labour is available for the harvest.

BOMBARDMENT OF MONROVIA.

MONROVIA, April 15th.

The submarine bombardment of Monrovia, cabled on the 13th inst., was resumed on the 15th inst. Adequate steps have been taken to protect the Liberians.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.

The War Secretary's Weekly Review says:—The enemy is waging battle to achieve victory. His sole aim to-day is the annihilation of the British Armies. Thus the terrain counts but little. If the enemy can muster driving power he will continue his assaults.

The probability of an enemy offensive in Italy as soon as the weather is more favourable, is increasing.

HORSE-RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lambert asked:—In view of the intense struggle in France, is it proposed to permit horse-racing in the United Kingdom?

Mr. MacPherson replied:—The Government do not consider there is any reason to stop the present limited programme of racing, which is considered necessary in order to maintain the important industry of horse-breeding.

THE VIADIVOSTOCK INCIDENT.

LONDON, April 15th.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that no assurance had been given that the British and Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Vladivostok as soon as order was restored, but he hoped that the incident would soon be closed.

In reply to Mr. Lees Smith, Lord Robert Cecil said that the recent Reuter message, that British and American officers had reported that the rumours of arming prisoners in Siberia were greatly exaggerated, was substantially correct.

OBITUARY.

SENATOR STONE.

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

The death is announced of Senator Stone.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 12th.

The silver market is steady.

LATEST CABLES.

WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, April 15th.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu's report states:—The market is quiet. The increase in drawing rates by the India Council by a penny is due to the introduction in the United States' Senate of a bill providing for the melting of fifty millions sterling of silver dollars, the repurchase of silver by the Treasury at a dollar per ounce, the withdrawal of silver certificates from circulation, and the substitution of one dollar by two dollar Federal reserve bank notes.

The Raj, if able to secure a large proportion of United States Government silver, will still be placed in a very strong position as regards the currency problem.

A CHASTE WIFE'S PLAINT.

SENT TO LI SZETO, MINISTER OF WORKS AT TUNG PING, BY CHEUNG TSUK.

[Cheung Tsuk took his grade as an "Advanced Scholar" in the 10th. Cheung, an year, i.e., in 799 A.D. As an official, he did not reach high rank. He wrote seven volumes of poems, five of which are found in Kang Hsi's famous *Corpus of Tang poetry*. He died when an octogenarian, near the middle of the ninth century A.D. when he was Rector in the Imperial Academy. In the original version, the first four lines are in three pentameter couplets, the last six in three heptameter couplets. When the poet was young, civil war had split up the Empire into several factions; Cheung Tsuk clung to that of his Emperor. A rebel chief having made overtures to him, tempting him at the same time with valuable presents, he replied by sending the characteristic poem of which the following is a close translation.]

You knew full well, alas! that I was wed. And yet, you gave me two bright moon-lit pearls. And moved, nay troubled by your thought of me, A while I wore them on my red silk vest.

Tall towers of my father's home rise near the royal park. My husband, lance in hand, commands the Ming-woong Palace guards. I know your thoughts are white and pure as light of sun or moon.

And I my husband serve with plighted troth through life till death. Ah me! As back I send you these pale pearls, tears train down-fall. Why were we two not brought together ere my marriage day!

R.E.D.

PALESTINE WAR.

SIR E. ALLENBY'S DESPATCH.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Vicissitudes in war are proverbial; so long as our armies are in the field we are not defeated; the fortune of war may turn, more especially in favour of a new wooer. The first news of Allenby's triumph were synchronous with the Italian disaster. The fall of Jerusalem came to balance Cambray; and the soldier-like despatch, describing the matchless courage and endurance of our army in Palestine, should hearten us to encounter the colossal German attack which is now being threatened in France. The bare facts are already familiar. How Allenby took over the command from Sir A. Murray after the "breakdown" at Gaza. How he swiftly reorganised the army, prepared its transport and communications for an offensive encounter. How the German sent Von Falkenhayn, their Commander-in-Chief, the great leader who planned and directed the downfall of Russia in 1915, to oppose the British general.

Allenby took command early in July. By the end of October he was ready to move. In the meanwhile the Turks had reinforced their army, and had had leisure to prepare a most formidable chain of fortifications from the sea to the wilderness east of Judea. Gaza converted into a modern fortress, constituted the sea-bastion of their line. The Turks left held Beersheba as a detached bastion dominating the track by which a direct advance against Jerusalem might be attempted. Vast stores of munitions, every engine of contemporary war, and heavy artillery partly manned by Austro-German gunners, were at Falkenhayn's disposal.

THE SURPRISE ATTACK.

By skilful use of his cavalry Allenby rushed the Turkish garrison of Beersheba, and followed up the stroke by infantry attacks which surprised the foe and pinned Turkish divisions to their posts while he developed his great attack east of Gaza. The Navy and the Air-Service co-operated most skilfully, both to paralyse the defence of the fortress and to interrupt its communications by rail and road with the north. The advance east of the place turned its flank, so the Turks were compelled to abandon their stronghold, and a general retreat from the last line of fortifications ensued. The intention of the Turkish Commander-in-Chief was to fall back from one strong position to another, thus rendering the British advance wearisome, tardy, and costly beyond proportion with the results. Everything promised well for this plan, owing to the extreme difficulty of bringing along our guns and heavy material in a country which was almost devoid of roads, and to a great extent waterless. But the enemy reckoned without the determination with which Allenby has been able to inspire his soldiers.

Disregarding thirst, hunger, fatigue, and sleeplessness, cold by night and heat by day, our divisions—Londoners, Scottish, Welsh, and Australians—pressed relentlessly on the track of the beaten enemy. While retreating he was kept on the move. Whenever he halted to make a stand he was fiercely attacked before he had time to organise his defence. This pursuit was only possible owing to the consummate skill with which Allenby's former Inspector of Cavalry utilised his horsemen. The rapidity with which he followed up his offensive by a cavalry pursuit, and even by many cavalry attacks upon artillery and infantry in position, utterly disconcerted the Turks, and prevented them from forming a new line of battle across Palestine. The final stand was made on the heights which surround Jerusalem.

The part of the despatch which describes the final defeat of the enemy and the capture of the sacred city itself is comprehensible to everyone, and is a model of modest, clear, historical narrative. Once again English Yeomanry and Australian horsemen, with one another in close co-operation, with staunch infantry of the Army, in spite of a stubborn defence the Turks were hurled from their vantage points, and were forced to surrender Jerusalem. Since this climax to the campaign our troops have steadily pushed the Turks further from the city, and have in turn formed a strong chain of posts extending from Jaffa, on the coast, to where the majestic mountains of Judea abruptly descend 4,000 ft. into the gloomy valley of the River Jordan.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

Before this campaign was launched the army of Palestine had not been fortunate. At the first battle of Gaza it had met with a most discouraging "set-back." The enemy was greatly superior in numbers, had had ample time to prepare his defence, and has been famous throughout history for the tenacity with which he clings to his fortresses. The Turkish triumphs at Ploha in 1877, at Cuneo in 1915, and in Gallipoli in 1915 prove the fact. More important still, his strategy was directed by a Commander-in-Chief of proved and consummate ability—the German Field-Marshal von Falkenhayn. Nevertheless, he has been completely defeated. The fact is a most encouraging proof that no fortified lines are impregnable to British troops when well directed. The victory was not by the timely, accurate and loyal co-operation of all arms, the good faith of the critics, but by the mistakes in staff work and troop-leading which have led to disaster before.

Very notable has been the triumph of the cavalry arm. It may be open to question in a democratic State whether newspapers can or cannot profitably criticise the military policy of the rulers of the nation when it is at war. Something is gained, and something is lost. The balance depends on the skill and good faith of the critics; but if the crude suggestions of some writers had been adopted the cavalry which won Palestine for our arms would be disbanded. Cavalry is an arm of exceptional opportunity. It is the hardest to lead, the slowest to train, and the most difficult to keep up, but its skilful use at the right moment has turned the scale in countless battles, and, was this conclusion holds good just as much to-day as on the fields of Roebuck and Waterloo.

"ASAHI BEER."



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GERMAN Schemes IN CHINA. WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED IF THERE HAD BEEN NO WAR?

HONGKONG'S "BENEVOLENT SYMPATHY FOR GERMAN INTERESTS."

The following extract from Volume 14, part 173, of *The Times*, "History and Encyclopedia of the War," will be read with interest in China and Hongkong:—
To deal fully with the ramifications of German intrigue in the Far East would require much more space than is here available; the present chapter can only give a brief résumé of the subject. For this purpose it will be convenient in the first place to deal with the political and financial policy pursued by the German Government in China before the war—essentially a policy of intrigue—and then to describe some of the characteristically unscrupulous methods adopted by German agents at Peking and in the provinces to mislead and intimidate the Chinese Government and to prevent them from joining the Allies.

The first definite indications of German *Weltpolitik* activities in the Far East synchronized with the rapid development of the Pan-Germanic "Drang nach Osten," which took place after the Kaiser's second visit to Constantinople in 1898, his emergence as the protector of Islam, the granting of the first Baghdad Railway concession, and the significant announcement of the fact that Germany's future lay upon the water. Russia's forward movement in Korea and Manchuria and the inauguration of her policy of conquest by Railway and Bank at Peking (1898) were closely followed by the Emperor William and his advisers. Three years before the definite establishment of "spheres of influence" in China (1898), which resulted from Russia's advance in the north, Germany had intimated her intention of taking a hand in the scramble for revisionary rights to the sick man's estate in the Far East. In 1895, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, then newly established at Berlin to perform for Germany services similar to those which the Russo-Chinese Bank fulfilled for Russia, concluded an agreement with the leading British Bank in China (the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation), by virtue of which both parties agreed to share all Chinese Government business which either might obtain. This apparently innocuous financial arrangement was concluded with the knowledge and approval of the British Foreign Office. It was generally regarded as a measure beneficial to British interests and calculated to serve as a counterpoise to the forward movement of Russian ambitions, then supported by French capital. Three years later Germany's aggressive aims were revealed by her utterly unjustifiable seizure of Kiaochow (as compensation for the murder of two German missionaries), and it began to be perceived that the support which she had given to Russia and France in compelling Japan to abandon the fruits of her victory on the Liaotung Peninsula was by no means disinterested. The "sphere of influence" regime was definitely established after the "Battle of Concessions" in 1898; but it was not long before the unpleasant truth was manifest that, under the cloak of friendship, Germany was intent not only upon establishing her own exclusive sphere in Shantung, but that she was determined to oust Great Britain from her legitimate sphere in the Yangtze Valley and to undermine our vested economic interests there and elsewhere in China. As the result of the firm stand taken by Lord Salisbury in 1898, the British sphere had been definitely recognized by the German Government; more than that, an agreement was concluded in September of that year between the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, by virtue of which Germany's capital in the Yangtze Valley in return for a similar self-denying undertaking by the British in regard to Shantung and the Yellow River Valley (*vide China Blue Book No. 1 of 1899*). This agreement was officially endorsed by both Governments. But the ink was hardly dry on this scrap of paper before the Germans showed that they had no intention of fulfilling the compact. They realized that the British Government's vigorous defence of its interests on this occasion was not the outcome of any continuous or consistent national policy in the Far East, and they laid their plans with characteristic German thoroughness of dishonesty to take advantage of the fact. Pursuing for the time being a policy of peaceful penetration along the lines of least resistance, the activities of German diplomatic and financial agents were steadily directed to pegging out new claims to influence, chiefly at Great Britain's expense. The British Foreign Office, therefore, basing its policy to a very great extent upon the advice of the financial syndicate to which had been entrusted the financing and construction of several important railway undertakings, went out of its way to reassure and conciliate the German Government by a series of graceful concessions. In August 1898, for example, it assured the Berlin Foreign Office that "the action taken by Sir George MacDonald at Peking (in securing the railways for British enterprise) had been taken in the common interest of England and Germany, and that a co-operation of British and German capital in China was what the British Government desired." The British Government was destined to pay the cost of that "co-operation."

After obtaining the "lease" of Weihaiwei from China, the British Government went out of its way to give assurances that it would not interfere with Germany's special privileges, "especially in regard to railways and mining enterprises" in Shantung. The Boxer rising in 1900 provided Germany with an opportunity of revealing the manner in which she intended to carry out her undertaking to act reciprocally as regards recognition of the British sphere of influence. The murder of the German Minister at Peking constituted a sufficient pretext for her to claim the leadership of the Allies avenging forces and to impress the Chinese people with the "right and majesty of the mailed fist. Incidentally, as part of the military

operations, she claimed the right to join in the landing of troops for the protection of Shanghai. When the time came in October, 1903, for the joint evacuation of that centre of British influence by the international forces, the German Government gave unmistakable evidence of its policy by making it a condition of the withdrawal of her troops that China should agree "not to grant to any other Power any preferential advantage, political, military, maritime or economic in the Yangtze Valley, nor the right to occupy any point commanding the river, whether below or above Shanghai." Had Great Britain possessed anything like a policy in the Far East this insolent repudiation of a definite understanding would have been countered by insistence on Germany's abandonment of her claims to preferential advantages in Shantung. Downing Street, however, deriving its inspiration from Lombard Street, could see no danger in the situation beyond that of Russia's advance. Germany's blunt challenge was gracefully overlooked, her humiliating conditions were tacitly accepted, and irreparable injury was thereby inflicted upon British prestige throughout Central China. Thereafter, as Russia's grip tightened upon the Manchurian provinces in 1902 and as war between that Power and Japan (allied to Great Britain) became more and more probable, the activity of German agents increased in undermining British interests of every kind. The defeat of Russia by Japan checked for a moment, but in no way modified, the Kaiser's plans. For a little while, from 1905 to 1907, his agents walked more delicately. German finance, represented by the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, began to manifest a marked desire for renewed "co-operation" with British financiers and under the unrevoked agreement of 1895 (above referred to) insisted on rights of participation with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the Boxer indemnity loan. This financial *rapprochement*, as many foresaw, was only one of the means designed for mischievous attacks upon the British position in the Yangtze Valley. The opportunity of damaging that position was over lost. Reviewing the situation at the beginning of 1905, *The Times* Correspondent at Peking observed:—

"The policy of Germany is consistent and definite. Having established her influence in Shantung, where she possesses a monopoly of all railway construction and mining, she has seized the advantage given by our vacillating policy to make a bid for political supremacy in the Yangtze Valley. Having entangled financially the avaricious Sheng and the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, she has secured control of the Pinghsiang collieries and railway, and the important Han-Yang ironworks. A German from the Consular service is foreign adviser to Chang Chih-tung; a German shipping firm receives a subsidy of £3,000 a year from the Viceroy as compensation for being denied permission to station a pontoon in the fairway near the Han river; a German gunboat now patrols the Yangtze; German post offices are being extended, and new German consuls are being appointed. While the number of British consuls has remained stationary during the last 13 years, the number of Germans has increased eightfold. Germans are now negotiating for the right of equipping the great arsenal which China contemplates establishing at Pinghsiang."

It might reasonably have been expected that, after establishing the *Entente* with France, Great Britain would have realized and opposed the obviously hostile machinations of German policy in China; but the Foreign Office gave no signs of appreciating its dangers, and British policy continued to drift with the tide of *laissez faire* and cosmopolitan "free trade" in capital. When in 1907, as the result of considerable agitation by Parliament and the Press, steps were taken to proceed with the construction of the British railway concessions which had remained undeveloped since 1898, the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank made its intentions quite clear by informing its British partner that, unless admitted to full participation in these British enterprises on terms of complete equality, it would compete for them and other business in the Yangtze Valley and elsewhere.

It proceeded to give an earnest of those intentions in 1898 by opening independent negotiations with the Viceroy of Wuhan for two railways, both of which had been definitely reserved as reserved for British enterprise by the Chinese Government. From this date forward the policy and proceedings of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank constitute a very instructive object-lesson in German political finance and afford conclusive proof of Germany's scientifically organized use of the cosmopolitan financier as an auxiliary force for the advancement of her *Weltpolitik*. It is no exaggeration to say that the activities of British and French financiers, largely directed from Berlin and their unfortunate influence in Downing Street, from 1907 to the outbreak of war, made British diplomacy and British capital subservient to the political purposes of Germany in China. They resulted in 1909 in the surrender to Germany, under most humiliating conditions, of rights of participation in the Yangtze Valley railway concessions, and this despite repeated protests from the French Foreign Office and warnings from His Majesty's Minister at Peking.

The method by which the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank enlisted the sympathy of the Chinese Government and of the high provincial authorities in support of its proceedings, and induced them to concede or repudiate their obligations to Great Britain combined simplicity with far-seeing ingenuity. The policy which Great Britain and France had adopted, with a view to increasing the stability of China's finances, was to insist that all loans made to China for railway construction must be accompanied by certain measures of supervision and control over the expenditure of loan funds. The Chinese Government, and the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung in particular, greatly resented these restrictions, which they considered derogatory to their dignity, although accumulated experience had shown them to be fundamentally necessary. The German Bank's simple and ingenious method of procedure was to promise the Chinese Government loans

freed from these vexatious restrictions, while at the same time assuring the Anglo-French financiers that it desired participation in the loan business with a view to imposing them more effectively. In eventually repudiating their political obligations to Great Britain, the Chinese Government had every reason to believe that the British and French financiers concerned chiefly desired to avoid cut-throat competition in the loan business, and, having no direct interest in the maintenance of the safeguards in question, would be prepared to dispense with them and to follow the German lead. All that was required was a bold *coup de main* by the German Bank, backed by the German Government, and this was forthcoming at the psychological moment. On January 1st, 1909, the Anglo-French negotiations for the Hankow-Canton Railway loan, with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, had reached a critical stage, the Viceroy objecting to the conditions stipulating that control over expenditure on construction. At this point the German Bank came forward in London with a definite claim to participate in the loan. The representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—who was in favour of admitting them to participation—was thereupon authorized by the Foreign Office to consult the French Government and the French financial groups in the matter. The French Government firmly declined to listen to the proposal. The reply was communicated to the Germans "word for word, accompanied by an expression of regret at its unfavourable character," by the British Bank, a proceeding to which the French Ambassador in London took strong exception. The British Foreign Office at this juncture had no policy other than that of its financial advisers, as subsequent events clearly proved. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, confronted with the French refusal, but assured of the sympathy of its British associate, announced its intention of competing for the loan. Ten days later the Viceroy Chang, fully informed of the facts of the situation by Herr Cordes, the political Director of the German Bank, definitely declined to concede the conditions which H.M. Minister at Peking had declared to be the irreducible minimum consistent with Great Britain's preferential rights. A week later, anticipating the *coup de main*, Sir John Jordan officially notified the Chinese Foreign Office that Great Britain would expect the Viceroy to withdraw his obligations by not accepting any foreign offer for the loan without first informing him of its conditions and allowing a reasonable time for their consideration by British capitalists. This Note, which partook of the nature of an ultimatum, would no doubt have proved effective had the Chinese Government had reason to believe that the British Government would stand to its guns. Unfortunately, two days after its dispatch, the representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was again authorized by the Foreign Office to approach the French group with a view to securing German participation in the loan, as the result of which mission an arrangement was concluded between the financiers at Paris on February 27th and in Berlin on March 1st for "an Anglo-French-German understanding in China for equal participation in all railway loan business."

The action of the British Foreign Office in sanctioning these negotiations by financiers in matters of far-reaching political importance affecting the *Entente* could only be justified *vis-à-vis* the French Government on grounds of expediency, and if it could be shown that the admission of the German Bank to participation in the loan would promote the avowed policy of England and France by collective insistence on the maintenance of the necessary control over expenditure—in other words, if Germany would accept the agreement by which she would repudiate the promises they had made to the Chinese Government. Accordingly the preamble to the new "Tripartite" agreement contained an undertaking that all loans would be "accompanied by suitable guarantees that the loan funds would be devoted to the object for which they were ostensibly raised."

The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank group in Berlin also agreed that "in return for participation, they would withdraw their offer to the Chinese, and adhere along with the Anglo-French group to the policy of insisting upon effective control over loan funds." It was now time for the *coup de main*. Accordingly the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, ignoring the scrap of paper which they had signed in Berlin five days before, proceeded through their representative at Peking to sign a loan agreement with the Viceroy Chang for the Hankow-Canton Railway, in which the stipulated control over expenditure was *not* included. The German Legation at Peking took an active part in persuading the Chinese Government that they might with impunity commit themselves to this flagrant act of bad faith, and the result was followed by the German press as a triumph of German diplomacy. Downing Street, confronted by the *fait accompli*, sought comfort and justification for inaction in its persistent belief in the abiding virtue of cosmopolitan finance as a peace preserver. Having secured its ends, the German Bank offered to share the business with the British and French groups. After some face-saving negotiations, the offer was eventually accepted, with the result that, under German auspices, British and French capital was made available for the Chinese under conditions which were bound on the one hand to promote the prestige and commercial interests of Germany and on the other to accelerate the pace at which China was moving towards bankruptcy and disaster. In extension of the part played in this lamentable surrender by the British and eventually by the French financiers concerned it is only fair to say that, failing a firm policy and a clear recognition of Germany's aims in Downing Street, failing anything like the German co-ordination of political and financial ends, they could never hope to compete successfully with the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Peking. Behind the Bank were all the highly organized industrial forces, all the utterly unscrupulous methods of Germany's *Weltpolitik*. Behind the British Bank, entrusted by the British Government with the carrying out of important railway concessions (to obtain which China had been threatened with a naval demonstration), there was

nothing but the policy of *laissez-faire*, and a cosmopolitan belief in the benevolent purposes of internationalism in high finance. The British Government, as Mr. McKenna complacently admitted in the House of Commons as late as 1916, "had no evidence that the relations which have existed between the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank have had a prejudicial effect upon British interests or British prestige in the Far East, or that German influence has had an opportunity in this connection of being exercised to the prejudice of British interests." Such being the convictions, such the policy of the British Government, it is perhaps not a matter for wonder that British financiers should have felt justified in following the line of least resistance, and should gradually have become more and more closely associated with the German State-controlled Bank.

They were certainly not alone in their failure to realize the fact that the "cosmopolitanism" of German finance, like that of German Socialism, was a deliberate conspiracy of intrigue and falsehood, skilfully directed by the German Government. Indeed, if we look to the condition of affairs obtaining in England before the outbreak of the war, and bear in mind how far-reaching was the "peaceful penetration" of Germany's State-controlled finance and industries in the most vital centres of our national life, the stronghold obtained by Germany over our political finance in the Far East sinks into comparative insignificance. One is prompted, indeed, to wonder what would have been the eventual results of the Teuton's "peaceful penetration" had there been no war. In China, at all events, his patient unscrupulous mole work had taken such advantage of our easy-going "free-trade" blindness that in Hongkong and the Treaty ports much of the position secured for British traders by our earlier wars and treaties with China had passed into German hands. German interests had been steadily developed at extended at our expense as the result of this policy, at least as much as the Manchester piece goods trade was handled in China by German agents, a state of affairs which naturally created a strong undercurrent of sympathy for German interests, only too clearly reflected in our financial and diplomatic activities. At Hongkong, in particular, the results of the subtle and insidious influences brought to bear by Germany were most marked. For example, the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in 1914, the whole business and administration of the Colony was, indeed, so permeated by German influence that, long after the outbreak of war, it continued to be characterized by such benevolent sympathy for German interests as to evoke strong protests from patriotic British residents. In June, 1915, the British Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai passed a resolution regretting the action of the British Government in giving its tacit consent to German trading; at the same time Reuters' agent stated that in consequence of support from Manchester "German trade was reviving in China. The China Association recorded its opinion that it was bad policy in our own interests to help Germans in China to maintain their commercial position in China as we had been doing for the past ten months." "The agent observed that there was ample evidence to warrant the belief that trade between Manchester and Germans in China, which the British Government had refused to prohibit, really amounted in many instances to trading between Manchester and Germany. The contention of the Manchester merchants interested in this trade was that if their German distributors were prevented from obtaining Lancashire goods they would obtain supplies from Japan; in reference to this view the agent in China was never regarded as enemies within the meaning of the Act until the strength of public opinion on the subject became unmistakable. On June 26th, 1915, a Royal Proclamation was issued forbidding trade with Germans in China and Siam. The ingenious Teuton, however, still confident of sympathy and support from unregenerate free traders, frequently found means of evading the King's regulations, according to dispatches from Shanghai in July, special licences issued by the Board of Trade enabled him to obtain possession of all supplies in the hands of shippers before July 28th at the same time many German merchants became Chinese traders by the simple expedient of a nominal transfer to dummy Chinese firms of which they remained managers. In Hongkong vigorous action by the community was required before the intended German business was eventually stopped, despite undeniable evidence of their continued intrigues with the Chinese, despite the fact that German agents, were using the Crown Colony and the Treaty Ports of China as centres for a Bolo propaganda of scurrilous falsehood and as bases for creating sedition and unrest in India. The liquidation of the business of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and other large German businesses proceeded with a leisurely deliberation which evoked much unfavourable comment. The benevolent attitude displayed by the administration and the widespread belief that many German places were being kept warm for them, evoked several strong expressions of dissatisfaction from the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the British commercial community. The last of these demonstrations of public feeling took place on April 11th, 1918, when three unofficial members of the Council brought forward a resolution calling for the exclusion of Germans from Hongkong for a period of ten years after the war. The resolution was unanimously rejected by the Council members and by the Chinese representatives as being opposed to the interests of the Colony. The resolution has been premature, pending post-bellum settlement of the question as to the future use of British-coaling stations and German shipping, but it is proposed undoubtedly to express the contents of British opinion when he pleaded for effective steps to prevent German hereafter from regaining her peaceful penetration in the strongholds of British commerce."

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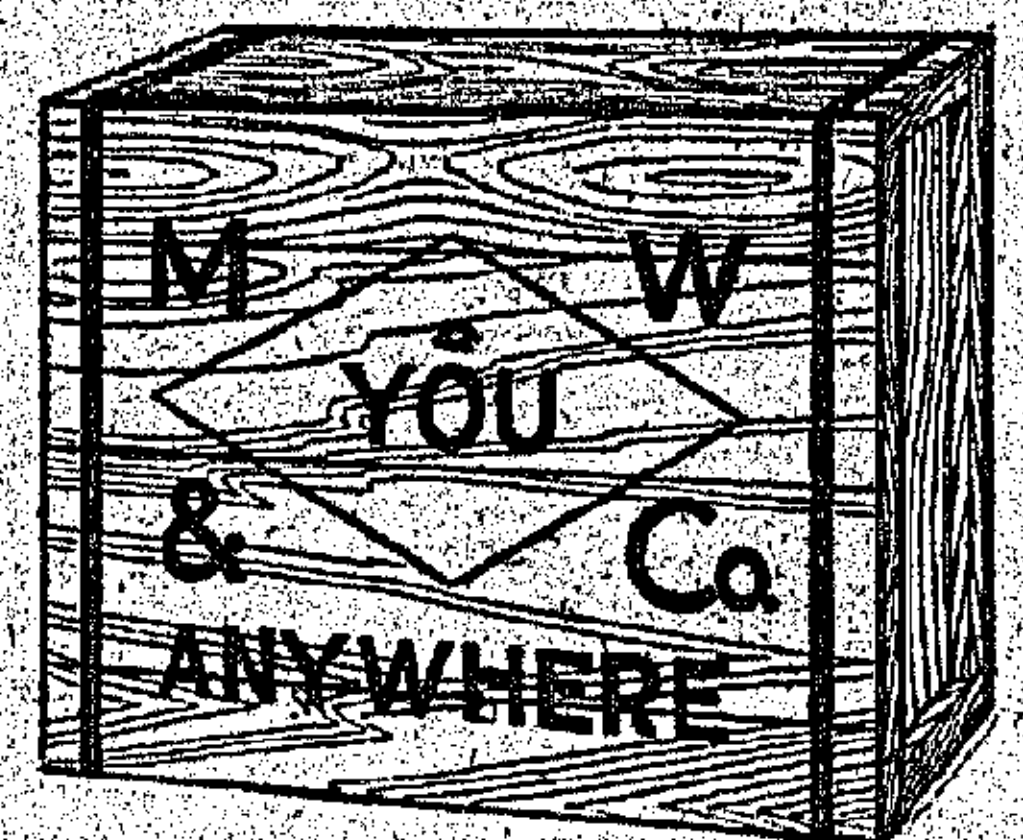
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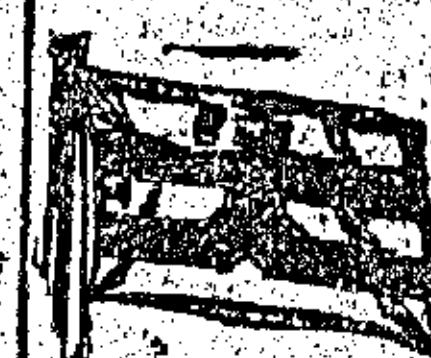
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